

Which way  
is the lake?

# Roosevelt Torch

Roosevelt University . . . Chicago, Illinois

Fast  
for  
Freedom

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XIX

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Feb. 24, 1964

## Ivy, Douglas discredit attacks on Krebiozen; criticize FDA

by Carol Gilbert

A formal refutation of US Food and Drug Administration reports attacking the controversial drug Krebiozen was delivered by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy and Sen. Paul H. Douglas on "Your Right to Say It"—Saturday, Feb. 15, over WGN-TV.

Questioning panelists were Arthur Snider, science editor of the Chicago Daily News, and John Dreiske, political editor of the Chicago Sun-Times.

Senator Douglas brought out several pertinent facts about Krebiozen and the FDA that many viewers had not realized or appreciated previously. He had set up an informal committee of five scientists which positively disproved the FDA report that Krebiozen was identical to creatine, a substance found in all living organisms.

### Not creatine

The five scientists had analyzed the spectrograms of creatine and Krebiozen, and found that the differences are clearly seen from 7.5 to 13.5 microns, or almost half the span of the spectrogram, not to mention that Krebiozen is tan in color, while creatine is white.

When the FDA had compared the two spectrograms, the committee claimed, they had deliberately dropped the creatine graph about 7.5 percentage points below the Krebiozen graph so that at the particular area of most obvious difference mentioned above the creatine and Krebiozen lines would coincide and their differences would be undiscernable.

### Test ban

Douglas also told of the \$33

## Drake on DuBois in Faculty Report

The late author and editor William E. B. DuBois will be discussed by Dr. St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology and director of African affairs at Roosevelt, in the second of the "Recent Immortals" series of "Faculty Reports" sponsored by Robert J. Ahrens' continuing education division—5:45 p.m. Wednesday in second-floor Altgeld hall.

DuBois, who wrote of both the African and the American Negro while campaigning for civil rights, was awarded the International Peace Prize in 1952.

### Man of many callings

DuBois was editor in chief of the Encyclopedia of the Negro; editors of the Phylon Quarterly Review; director of the department of special research for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; vice chairman of the Council of African Affairs; head of the Atlanta University sociology department; a member of America's National Institute of Arts and Letters; and a founder of the Pan-African Congresses.

His books include "Dusk of Dawn," "Black Reconstruction," "Color and Democracy," and "The World and Africa."

### Tour of Africa

Dr. Drake recently returned to Roosevelt from a tour of some of the new African nations (He was in Kenya for Independence Day as an invited guest of the country.). Co-author of "Black Metropolis," he too is an authority on both the Negro in Africa and the Negro in the US.

million spent last year by the National Cancer Institute in testing over 100 different chemical products.

One of these products Kemo-therapy, was responsible for the death of 17 out of 21 patients.

It would take only about \$40,000 to test Krebiozen, said Douglas, and something must be done about the 250,000 people who die each year from cancer.

But banning Krebiozen was not the only blunder the FDA has made in its career, he continued. The drug Thalidomide, which caused the deaths and deformities of so many new-born babies, had been OK'd by the FDA. It was the curiosity of one woman congressman that stopped the use of this dreadful drug.

### 1917 discovery

Dr. Ivy, whom Douglas placed in the category of Pasteur, Lister, Koch, and Jennings, discussed the meaning of Krebiozen and his experience with it.

"Krebiozen means that which regulates growth," he explained. "I myself in 1917 had discovered a substance which corresponded to that of Krebiozen. In 1949 Dr. Durovic (advanced) the same the-

ory: in the blood serums of horses there is an anti-cancer substance which accounts for the spontaneous regression of tumors in these animals. The idea was to extract it and ultimately inject it into human beings.

"Thirteen years later, five scientists agreed that this anti-cancer substance has a destructive effect on tumors in mice, dogs, and cats. Therefore, I have had the Krebiozen theory confirmed by truly scientific tests which cannot be destroyed by any type of criticism."

When Senator Douglas was accused by editor Dreiske of backing Krebiozen either because of his long friendship with Dr. Ivy or in order to further his political career, the Senator replied:

"Even though I have known Dr. Ivy for nearly 40 years, and know him to be of the finest of reputations as a scientist and a man, I felt that Krebiozen deserved a fair test on its merits alone.

"As far as my political career is concerned, not only is the FDA controlled by my party, but this publicity does more damage than good to my party."

## At International Relations forum

## Dubin, Pontius disagree on direction of cold war

by Abbie Cohen

Political science professors Martin Dubin and Dale Pontius expressed antithetical views last Monday in an RU International Relations Club forum on the topic "Is the Cold War Dissolving?"

Professor Pontius cited quotations from an eminent political columnist to support his opinion that "the cold war is very much with us."

He said, "events in Southeast Asia indicate that Washington seems to be losing control of events."

In France, he added, present developments initiated by De Gaulle reveal the threat of deterioration of the NATO alliance.

Pontius stressed that Communist ideology is not monolithic,

and that it would be more constructive to play upon the particular interest of each country in striving for fulfillment of its interests.

### Dubin stresses power loss

Professor Dubin expounded on the decline of the cold war evaluated in the context of a change in the balance of power.

"The present international scene," he explained, "finds the policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union frustrated by their relative decline of power."

In consequences, he said, both countries have lost power of domination over their particular spheres.

He based his opinion that the cold war is dissolving on the premise that "each power is not able to dominate in its own camp as it once was."

## Jews, Arabs 'cousins': UAR consul

by John Douard

Dr. Tahseen Basheer, UAR consul in San Francisco, traced the historic relation between Arabs and Jews at an open meeting of Roosevelt's Arab student organization Feb. 14.

Dr. Basheer said "The Arabs became an easy scapegoat for the Jews after German persecution."

Near the close of the meeting, he declined to answer a question put to him by Torch photographer Eli Pikelnny, accusing Pikelnny of being affiliated with the American Nazi Party.

### Historical cousins

Dr. Basheer said Arabs and Jews come from the same historical habitat; speak "cousin" languages; and share a common religious heritage.

In Arabian lands, he said, Jewish history was productive and free from anti-Semitism. Both Jews and Arabs were kicked out of Spain.

### Conflict erupts

He said "In the '20s Arabs were



TAHSEEN BASHEER

told to accept their destiny; that they would have to accept colonialism."

In 1958 a long-standing conflict between Arabs and Jews suddenly came to a head, said Dr. Basheer.

Actually friction started as early as the '20s on both sides, he said. "Zionists felt there was no solu-

tion but the Zionist solution, and Arabs were lukewarm, divided, and backward. They lost their battles, but not their case."

In defense of Arabs, Dr. Basheer said, "A Moslem, to be a Moslem, has to believe in the equality of all prophets: Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha, Moses, or Abraham. "Ironically," he continued, "those who suffered under Hitlerian tactics chose the same mode of thinking that led to Hitler's downfall."

### De facto landowners

Much of the land of Israel is owned de facto, and has demarcation lines rather than borders, said Dr. Basheer. "This is because in 1945 the United Nations charter abolished all right of conquest."

Discussion of the Jordan River, he said, "should be addressed to the solution of the population problem of refugees. The Jordan can eliminate the problem."

He claimed it might take 10, 20, or 30 years for the truth to appear, but "Zion has not yet arrived; we must pray for it."

## Students conspiring against 'free society' suppressible: Pitchell

"There is no truth to the rumor that Roosevelt is about to receive a very large grant," University president Robert J. Pitchell said Thursday.

He added that the University is considering sources for contributions, but that he could not report anything definite yet. Pitchell said it is unlikely that Roosevelt will acquire the Fine Arts building next door.

### Won't sue Parillo

"The school will not sue Alderman Parillo," reported Pitchell. He explained that, in going over the tapes of Parillo's comments, he heard nothing that would give the school grounds to sue the alderman.

Pitchell added: "He has repudiated himself with his own comments, and we don't want to give him an opportunity to worm out of it now." He continued, "We were happy to be included in such respectable company as the State Street Council."

### Freedom of speech

"If a student group is an active conspiracy against our free society, it should be suppressible, but freedom of speech must be protected to the widest possible extent," said Pitchell.

He praised the Smith act "because it gets to the active conspiracies," but objected to the McCarron Act, "because it tends to harass people, limit travel, and that sort of thing."

"We are fortunate to have the FBI," said Pitchell, "who are dedicated to protecting people from harmful innuendos."

Relating this to student activities, Pitchell said that he felt anybody, no matter what view he



PRESIDENT PITCHELL

represents, should be allowed to speak at this school. "I agree with the basic position of the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) on the question of freedom of speech."

"Along with other college presidents, I feel it was extremely shortsighted of the state legislature to turn down the federal aid to colleges," said Pitchell. "It was unwarranted and inconsistent."

He pointed out that the state has accepted many aid programs from the federal government, and called their refusal of this one "irrational."

Pitchell complained that the legislature doesn't understand the need of private schools in the face of growing enrollments. He praised Governor Kerner's action in finding the 1939 statute that may allow Illinois to accept the money offered without the approval of the legislature.

## RU approves participation in 'Operation Crossroads Africa'

A proposal that Roosevelt become an active participant in "Operation Crossroads Africa," an African "work camp study semi-

nar," has been approved by University president Robert J. Pitchell.

Dr. James Robinson, chairman of the local proceedings, will meet with students, faculty members, and administrators sometime next month to discuss a plan whereby one or two students will be selected from Roosevelt volunteers, and an effort will be made to provide them with African study scholarships.

All Roosevelt students in "good standing" will be eligible for "Crossroads" consideration.

Pending the meeting with Dr. Robinson, interested students may consult political science professor Frank Untermeyer in room 476.

"Operation Crossroads Africa" was conceived to introduce students of varied cultural background in the Western hemisphere to African culture in constructive ways.

The program combines work in rural Africa with the study of African culture.

## Educators meet, debate NCATE, criticize Conant

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# Integration surges on; mass sitdowns, school boycotts highlight recent action

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## breaks records for 12th straight year

According to a US Education Office survey, more than 4.5 million persons enrolled last fall in the nation's 2,140 colleges and universities, breaking all records for the 12th consecutive year. The total is 7.7 per cent higher than the 4.2 million for fall, 1962.

In addition, 272,000 persons enrolled in special programs, not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree, to prepare themselves for employment after two or three years of study.

### 12% more part-timers

The number of part-time students in the total degree-credit enrollment rose 12 per cent from 1962 to a total of 1.4 million; full-time students increased 5.8 per cent to 3.1 million.

The proportion of women students edged upward slightly, continuing a seven-year trend. Women now total 1.7 million or 38.4 per cent, compared with 38.1 per cent last year.

A total of 2.9 million students were enrolled in publicly controlled institutions, an increase of 10.6

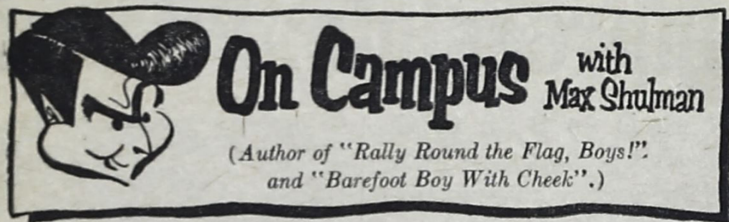
per cent over 1962; while 1.6 million were enrolled in private institutions, an increase of only 2.9 per cent.

The number of first-time students increased only 1.6 per cent to 1.05 million. Over the past two years, the first-time enrollment in public institutions has increased 5.9 per cent, from 653,183 to 691,813; while the first-time enrollment in private institutions has declined 2.6 per cent, from 372,904 to 363,333.

### Western states highest

The Western regions of the nation showed increases in total enrollment above the national average, while the Eastern regions were all below the average increase. The increase for the six Far Western states was 13 per cent.

Florida showed the greatest single state increase with 18.7 per cent, followed by Nevada with 17.6 per cent and California with 14 per cent. The only states to show declines were Arkansas, where enrollments were 4.6 per cent lower and Vermont, down 0.6 per cent.



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It is easy to understand why Mr. Dismal's discovery of economics is today almost forgotten, for the fact is that he himself only stayed with the subject for two or three days. After that he took up embonpoint, which means fatness. It is said that at his apogee, Mr. Dismal reached 1200 pounds. This later became known as Guy Fawkes Day.

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When there is a great demand for a product, a great supply is placed on the market. When there is a small demand, there is a small supply. Take, for example, castanets. You walk into any average American town today and I'll wager you won't see more than eighty or ninety castanet shops. That is because the demand is small.

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Upon his release from gaol, as a British jail is called, Mr. Ricardo reported to his parole officer, Thomas Robert Malthus. They soon became fast friends, and one night over a game of whist they invented the stock exchange, or chutney, as it is called in England.

Well sir, with the British having, you might say, a corner on economics, the French decided that they wanted some economics too. Being, however, a proud nation, they refused simply to borrow British economics, but insisted on inventing their own. At first they tried using the truffle hound as a medium of exchange. When this proved less than satisfactory, they switched to pomade. Discouraged by this second disappointment, they finally shrugged and said, "Oh, who cares about economics anyhow?" and returned to the guillotine and Maurice Chevalier.

America, I am pleased to report, had much better success with economics. Our early merchants quickly broke down economics into its two major categories—coins and folding money—and today, as a result of their wisdom, we can all enjoy the automatic toll station.

Well sir, I could go on and on about this fascinating subject, but I know you're all in a tearing hurry to rush out and sign up for Econ I. So I will leave you now with two kindly words of farewell: Gresham's Law.

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We, the makers of Marlboro Cigarettes, are tobaccoists, not economists. But this much we know about supply and demand: you demand full flavor in a filter cigarette; we supply it—Marlboro!

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A Council discussion panel raised the question of whether the Master's degree is becoming a consolation prize for unsuccessful PhD seekers—a stepping stone for teachers to earn more money or an automatic award for plowing through a fifth year of college.

"The situation continues to worsen with ever more threatening implications," said Robert P. Browder, a Council member and a University of Colorado dean.

**'Downgrading' the master's**  
Distinguished universities, Browder said, are increasingly downgrading the master's, while smaller colleges are offering it without required teachers and facilities only to meet the demand for more college teachers.

Browder noted that 40 per cent of college teachers held PhDs in 1953-54, while only 26 per cent had a doctorate in 1960-61.

"This fact, in conjunction with the present status of the Master's degree, offers some frightening prospects for the future of higher education," Browder said.

**PhDs increasing**  
While colleges and universities aren't getting the full benefit, the number of US PhD holders is increasing. The Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences reported last month that 12,000 won doctorates in 1962. The report predicted 24,000 new PhD holders being graduated in 1969 if the current trend continues.

The report noted that two geographic regions—East North Central and Middle Atlantic—produce half the annual total of doctorates, but employ only one-third.

Chief PhD producers of 1962 named in the report were Columbia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Harvard,

University of California at Berkeley, New York University, Michigan, Ohio State, Cornell, Minnesota, Purdue, Yale, Indiana, Chicago, Stanford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan State, Pennsylvania, Penn State, and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Add Yale, City College of New York, and Brooklyn College to that list, the report said, and you have the leading undergraduate

sources of PhD candidates—each accounting for more than 1 per cent of the total.

Surprisingly, the proportion of doctorates in the physical sciences—about 30 per cent of the 183,000 surveyed by the report—has not increased since 1920. But over a short-haul period—from 1950 until 1962—the scientific breakthrough caused a three-fold increase in the production of engineering PhD holders.

## Discuss ways of tapping US education resources for use by emerging nations

WASHINGTON (CPS)—Ways of tapping rich US education resources for use by emerging nations were spotlighted last week in the nation's capital.

During the Conference on International Education, 1526 educators from 45 nations centered their debate around helping underdeveloped countries achieve national footing through basic and higher education.

Also taking an active hand in boosting education as an ever increasing form of US foreign aid was the American Council on Education (ACE).

Six prominent college and university officials were selected for the ACE's commission on international education to assist the federal government in its export of US education.

Pinpointing the problems of emerging nations at the Conference was Julius Udochi, Nigerian ambassador to the United States.

**Need basic knowledge**  
"Too often we think of technological development as building big factories," Udochi said, "but people in my country need very basic knowledge."

"How many in Africa know what a diet is?" he asked. "How many know that they get no protein and eat almost nothing but carbohydrates?"

"Until you learn the basic requirements of maintaining your human body in the way of sanitation and hygiene you cannot become educated," he added.

Emphasizing the same point was the former president of Colombia, Alberto Lleras Camargo. He said the "revolution of rising expectations" in smaller nations has created a demand for sweeping basic education programs.

But what about colleges and universities, Lleras Camargo was asked by Harlan Cleveland, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs.

Cleveland asked whether it was wise for a country like Colombia to invest so heavily in education at the lower grades when there are greater needs for development at secondary and college levels.

Political pressures, explained the former Colombian chief executive, in emerging nations were forcing demands for elementary schools.

He said college smacked of oligarchy and elitism—distasteful to people in Latin America.

**Training for the able**  
But Udochi pointed out that Nigeria was investing heavily in colleges and universities. More than five have been built in recent years along with special institutes for accelerated training for able students.

Special emphasis is being placed on aiding emerging nations in Latin America and other countries by the federal government through exchanges of students and US college and university educators.

Most of the faculty exchanges in recent years are aimed at beefing up engineering, medical and other physical sciences at foreign universities.

The ACE's international education commission has been a key agency in supporting and coordinating the US program.

It has sponsored, along with other groups, the Overseas Educational Service, which provides for systematic recruitment of American faculty for work in colleges and universities abroad.

It has also conducted a survey of educational needs in Nyasaland at the request of the Agency for International Development.

To help returning Peace Corps Volunteers, it created an information service to aid their return to the campus or search for business

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Also taking an active hand in boosting education as an ever increasing form of US foreign aid was the American Council on Education (ACE).

Six prominent college and university officials were selected for the ACE's commission on international education to assist the federal government in its export of US education.

Pinpointing the problems of emerging nations at the Conference was Julius Udochi, Nigerian ambassador to the United States.

## Need basic knowledge

"Too often we think of technological development as building big factories," Udochi said, "but people in my country need very basic knowledge."

"How many in Africa know what a diet is?" he asked. "How many know that they get no protein and eat almost nothing but carbohydrates?"

"Until you learn the basic requirements of maintaining your human body in the way of sanitation and hygiene you cannot become educated," he added.

Emphasizing the same point was the former president of Colombia, Alberto Lleras Camargo. He said the "revolution of rising expectations" in smaller nations has created a demand for sweeping basic education programs.

But what about colleges and universities, Lleras Camargo was asked by Harlan Cleveland, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs.

Cleveland asked whether it was wise for a country like Colombia to invest so heavily in education at the lower grades when there are greater needs for development at secondary and college levels.

Political pressures, explained the former Colombian chief executive, in emerging nations were forcing demands for elementary schools.

He said college smacked of oligarchy and elitism—distasteful to people in Latin America.

## Training for the able

But Udochi pointed out that Nigeria was investing heavily in colleges and universities. More than five have been built in recent years along with special institutes for accelerated training for able students.

Special emphasis is being placed on aiding emerging nations in Latin America and other countries by the federal government through exchanges of students and US college and university educators.

Most of the faculty exchanges in recent years are aimed at beefing up engineering, medical and other physical sciences at foreign universities.

The ACE's international education commission has been a key agency in supporting and coordinating the US program.

It has sponsored, along with other groups, the Overseas Educational Service, which provides for systematic recruitment of American faculty for work in colleges and universities abroad.

It has also conducted a survey of educational needs in Nyasaland at the request of the Agency for International Development.

To help returning Peace Corps Volunteers, it created an information service to aid their return to the campus or search for business or government careers.

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<b>MONDAY</b>		
10:00 a.m.	Radio Program: Studs Terkel's "Wax Museum," Dr. Rudolph Ganz will be interviewed.	WFMT
11:30 a.m.	Folklore Society.	room 518
11:30 a.m.	Alpha Delta Sigma: business meeting.	room 720
11:30 a.m.	Curriculum Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences Council.	room 782
11:30 a.m.	Alpha Delta Sigma: pledge meeting.	room 760
11:30 a.m.	Latin American Club: business meeting.	room 358
11:30 a.m.	Marketing Club: business meeting.	room 616
11:30 a.m.	Phi Delta Rho: business meeting.	room 310
11:30 a.m.	Society for the Advancement of Management: "New Areas in Quality Control," by Harvin Au, superintendent of value engineering, Hot Point Division of General Electric Co.	room 528
11:30 a.m.	Student Zionist Organization: "Recent Developments in the Middle East," talk by Abraham Brichia, Assistant to the Consul of Israel.	room 524
11:30 a.m.	Young Democrats: organizational meeting — all interested students welcome.	room 320
11:30 a.m.	Young Republicans: business meeting.	room 316
1:00 p.m.	RU Boosters: business meeting.	room 470
8:00 p.m.	Reception for nominees for the Board of Governors of the Alumni Assoc.	Sullivan room
9:30 p.m.	Television program, "Fact of the Matter"; Dean Rolf A. Weil, professor of economics, will discuss the Tax Bill.	Ch. 11
<b>TUESDAY</b>		
2:00 p.m.	CMC: Student Organ Recital.	room 950
2:00 p.m.	Student Activities Board.	room 618
2:30 p.m.	Faculty Planning Committee.	room 710
<b>WEDNESDAY</b>		
12:45 p.m.	Student Senate.	room 720
12:45 p.m.	CMC: Faculty Chamber Music Ensemble: Everett Zlatoff-Mirsky, violin; Harold Kupper, viola; Karl Fruh, cello; Robert McDowell, piano.	Ganz hall
1:00 p.m.	Newman Club: organizational meeting — all interested students are invited.	room 616
1:00 p.m.	Sociology Club: talk by Dean Arthur E. Hoover, "An Analysis of Companies as Social Enterprises."	room 760
1:00 p.m.	Student Peace Union: business meeting.	room 316
1:30 p.m.	College of Business Administration Council.	room 618
1:30 p.m.	College of Arts and Sciences Council.	room 528
2:00 p.m.	Hellenic Student Organization: business meeting.	room 314
5:00 p.m.	Arab Students Organization: business meeting.	room 314
5:45 p.m.	Second lecture in the Faculty Reports series: "William Du Bois," discussed by Professor St. Clair Drake — \$7.50 for 8 lectures — faculty, students, and staff, free.	Altgeld hall
9:00 p.m.	Yavneh: reading of "Megillah."	room 440
<b>THURSDAY</b>		
9:30 a.m.	Administrative Council.	room 814
12:30 p.m.	Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: talk by Ned Hale, "Transcultural Aspects of Christianity" — international student tea.	Sullivan room
3:00 p.m.	Executive Committee of the Board.	room 618
3:30 p.m.	Executive Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences Council.	room 518
4:00 p.m.	Board of Trustees meeting.	Sullivan room
<b>FRIDAY</b>		
3:20 p.m.	Faculty Seminar: paper to be delivered by Professor Weisskopf entitled, "Male and Female Roles in Modern Society" — all faculty members invited.	room 720
8:30 p.m.	Tau Delta Phi Rush Smoker.	Hilton Hotel
<b>SUNDAY</b>		
2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.	CMC: Marais and Miranda, international balladeers, RU in two programs of folk music (fourteenth consecutive year sponsored by RU Chicago Musical College) — all seats reserved. Students who have paid the concert fee, no charge; they may bring a guest for a fee of \$1. Tickets: evening, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50; matinee (children's program), \$1.50 for children, \$2 for adults. Civic Theater, Wacker and Washington	
11:00 a.m.	Vistas, television program, "Teaching Teacher-Magic": RU participants: Professors Ruby Franklin, David Faegre, Eileen Nelson, and Charlemae Rollins.	Ch. 2

## NOTICE

See Student Activities Office for student rate coupons, WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF (Studebaker Theater) and 3 CHEERS (Happy Medium Theater). Graduate Students: Monday, March 2, is the last date for filing application for candidacy with the Graduate Council.

## Yavneh Megillah reading to celebrate Purim Wed.

Yavneh, Roosevelt's Jewish student organization, will sponsor a reading of the Megillah 9 p.m. Wednesdays in room 440 in honor of the holiday of Purim "Feast of Lots." All students and

faculty members are welcome and refreshments will be served.

The Megillah ("Scroll") recounts the story of Purim, which commemorates the victory of the Jews over Haman, grand vizier of King Achashveros of Persia, in the fifth century B.C.E.

### Treachery 'rewarded'

The King, after disposing of his wife, Vashti, had set out to find a new queen, and selected the Jewess Esther, cousin of Mordechai. But because Mordechai had infuriated Haman by refusing to bow down to him, Haman cast lots to determine a suitable day for the destruction of Mordechai and the Jews.

Mordechai alerted Esther to the danger, and she revealed herself as a Jewess to the king and pleaded for her people. Haman was subsequently hanged and Mordechai installed as grand vizier.

The day Haman had selected to destroy the Jews, the 13th day of the Jewish month of Adar, is now commemorated as the "Fast of Esther," and following day, Purim, is a day of feasting and merriment.

Special foods, masquerades, and charity gifts all are features of the day, but the main activity is drinking until one does not know the difference "between blessing Mordechai and cursing Haman."

## Peace Corps

The Peace Corps finished a week-long siege of the University Saturday, bringing to a climax a seven-day period of hectic literature distribution, placement tests, and speeches.

Speeches were given in 40 University classes, and the Corps reports a "fair response"

# Bracey raps 'paranoia' as Senate lacks quorum

by Susan Hoyer

The special Student Senate meeting called for 1 p.m. Wednesday could not take place, as a quorum was not present. The explanation offered was that the senators were attending "other activities."

However Brian Rolfe, chairman of the RU Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), was present to initiate an impromptu discussion on why the Senate had refused

to grant the YSA permission for a literature sale on all four days for which the YSA had requested such permission.

Rolfe's concern as to why the motions by Senator Jeff Segal that the permission be granted were defeated precipitated a heated controversy.

### Bracey slams Senate apathy

Senator John Bracey commented on the matter: "Due to my absence from the Senate meeting of Feb. 12, in which the YSA lit-

erature forms came up for approval, one of the two more courageous members of the Senate—myself to be exact—was not present to second the motions made by Senator Segal.

"This threw the burden of defending freedom of speech on some of the less liberally inclined senators, and they were able to accomplish only half of their task. Such behavior on the part of Roosevelt senators unfortunately reflects the general paranoia existing in our society concerning liberal and progressive views."

### Rolfe replies to Cox

Rolfe replied to Senator Tom Cox's castigation of the YSA at the Senate's Feb. 12 meeting.

Cox had said: "YSA is a group of subversives, cluttering up the halls. Their presence is detrimental to the image of the school, and they are a Communist-oriented front group."

Said Rolfe: "The statement made by Cox is totally absurd and irrational. Cox seems to be totally ignorant of the programs and policies of YSA."

He said the YSA would issue an official statement shortly on their course of action in this matter.

## Physical plant expansion plan coming up, Pitchell tells faculty

President Pitchell announced to the Faculty Senate Wednesday that a coherent plan for physical plant expansion, formulated from plans submitted by department heads, was imminent.

In his address, Dr. Pitchell stated his objection to releasing information too soon to either the press or to outside sources. He said that premature disclosures can be detrimental to the University.

Pitchell stressed the need for a quest by the faculty for development, sponsored and financed research, and a sufficient reduction in the teaching load. He charged the departments with the responsibility to originate ideas to improve their school, and then put pressure on the deans, administration, and trustees to find ways of implementing and financing their programs.

He also discussed the need to explore ways to finance clerical help for professors.

Pitchell felt the need to develop a better student body. "But," he added, "don't be over-impressed by a false concept of what the ideal student body should be like."

Pitchell has "no foreseeable solution to the \$400,000 current deficit." "We may have to suffer through the agony of this short-range program," he said.

## 80 attend class on gas chromatography

A full class of 80 attended the annual short course in gas chromatography held at Roosevelt over semester break.

The course was sponsored by the Chicago Gas Chromatography Discussion Group, which also supplied the instructors. Twenty gas chromatographs were lent for the course, held Jan. 28-31.

## Classified

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Lawrence Dennis, affiliated with the American Council on Education and a former Peace Corps member, also addressed the meeting. He spoke in conjunction with the visit of the Peace Corps recruiting team to Roosevelt last week.

mittee group created to study the manner in which candidates for the Chicago School Board are screened and selected by Mayor Daley's Commission on School Board Nominations.

## Legion invites Ahrens for 'Americanism' talk

Robert J. Ahrens, director of continuing education and extension at Roosevelt will deliver an "Americanism Day" address for the Women's Auxiliary of South Shore American Legion Post 388—8 p.m. Friday at the Post headquarters, 7901 S. Stony Island Av.

Following Ahrens' talk to the Legion and Auxiliary members, awards will be made to the three students who have won the Post's annual essay contest for public school children on the subject of Americanism.

Ahrens, who has directed Roosevelt's adult education program since 1962, was recently named head of a Citizen's Schools Committee.

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For those who are interested, the March issue of Playboy, on the stands this week, includes a first. A Negro girl is featured in a full-page layout ... as the Vargas girl.

Held on Mr. King: the day is



## Faculty Reports

# Jean Cocteau - 'enfant terrible' et poete versatile - B. Seybold

by Shelly Treshansky

The wit and warp of Jean Cocteau—poetic Jack Frost of the arts—was portrayed by Dr. Barbara Seybold, professor of modern languages, as the opening session of Roosevelt's "Recent Immortals" series of "Faculty Reports."

Speaking to some 50 students and faculty members in Altgeld hall Wednesday, Dr. Seybold described Cocteau—one of the official "Immortals" of the Academie Francaise—as "poet, critic, novelist, playwright, dancer, choreographer, actor, director, movie producer, musician, painter, and journalist."

Cocteau claims a permanent place in our attention, she said, "not because of the originality or stature of his work, but because he as much as anyone else represented and popularized certain esthetic trends of the first half of the 20th century."

The young Cocteau, Dr. Seybold observed, catapulted into pseudo prominence by familial fortune and a certain literary flair, struggled to escape the fate of a mere "fashionable dandy" . . . "The Prince Charming of Parisian Society decided to become one of its 'enfants terribles'."

Cocteau "became the promoter of new style and fashions," she said, "and sponsored with equal enthusiasm . . . the post-Debussy-Ravel composers; the new painters—especially Picasso and Bra-

que; Diaghilev and the Russian ballet; the first American jazz bands; the avant garde cinema; and even Al Brown, the lightweight champion whom he helped regain the championship title."

"Cocteau describes his early years in a letter to Jacques Maritain as 'the spirit of a meteor of laughter, scandals, manifestoes, weekly dinners, drums, alcohol, tears, sorrows, births and dreams that astonished Paris between 1918 and 1923.'"

Dr. Seybold observed that "all art is poetry according to Cocteau," whose critical essays—aptly self-styled "critical poetry"—contain more metaphors than his poems.

"Cocteau's critical writings are either in the form of a conversation with the reader," she said, "or they are short observations in the form of aphorisms. It is not criticism in the academic or traditional sense."

But although Cocteau produced five or six novels and "wrote poetry and occasional criticism all his life," she continued, he was first and foremost a man of the theatre. The story of his ballets and later his plays is that of his attempts to make the wine of novelty palatable to his audience.

"Cocteau played or pretended to play a game. The main rule of the game was to change the rules. It was his way to keep his audience on the alert."

"Cocteau first ventured on the stage with the ballet 'Parade,'" said Dr. Seybold, which appeared (to the audience) "to be not a ballet, but a music hall number. Some laughed, others were shocked and outraged—among them the critics."

"But 'Parade,' although hardly seen again, had set the tone. It exploited, as Cocteau's later farces 'Le Boeuf sur le Toit' and 'Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel,' popular elements in art, the circus, the music hall and jazz, seeing in the mixture of these elements and a strong dose of the absurd the main source of fun and laughter."

"Cocteau loved all the paraphernalia of the theatre," said Dr. Seybold, "or what he called 'the poetry of the theatre rather than poetry in the theatre.' This concern for the scenic aspect of drama is evident in all his plays, especially so in his adaptation of 'Romeo and Juliet.' He says in his dedicatory preface that 'the slightest error (in decor and costumes) would conceal the action and make it turn awry.'"

"Cocteau was the first of his generation to reinterpret Greek myths and put them into modern dress," said Dr. Seybold, "turning next to romance and fairy tale in 'Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde' and 'Renaud et Armide,' and to romantic drama in 'L'Aigle a deux Tetes.'"

"Cocteau is also representative of the trend in the theatre which replaces the dilemma of man by the trappings of scenery, stagecraft, costumes, lighting; in short by appealing to the eye rather than the mind. And it was only natural for him to turn to the film."

"At the time of his death," Dr. Seybold concluded, "Cocteau was a world-famous figure, which does not mean that he is widely read. His work still awaits an objective appraisal. His critics so far are divided into raving admirers and rabid disparagers."

"He was eccentric; What did he have to say? Was he the dancer and acrobat of the mind he claimed to be or only his own best publicity agent? Will we remember his drawings because he signed them, at least the early ones, with the name of his dog, or because they tell us about the world in which he lived: his world, our world?"

"It was he who said that 'Victor Hugo was a fool who thought he was Victor Hugo.' Was Jean Cocteau a fool who thought he was a poet?"

## The Lounge Hound

The Hound understands that President Pitchell is having his entire office refurbished. Wonderful! After all, that is one of the privileges of his office. (Note to concerned members of the Faculty Senate: This is not a news leak. We found this out all by ourselves.)

Student Senate elections are imminent. As this article goes to the editor's block, 28 persons already have filed petitions to run for election to one of the 11 Senate positions open this semester. Unfortunately, the fact that Senate elections are coming up seldom has any significance for the large majority of the student body. Last semester, out of a student population of 5,000, only about 250 voted.

Any further comment on these figures is unnecessary. The overwhelming consensus of student opinion seems to be that the Senate is a next-to-useless body with very little power, and that any interest in who gets elected and what he stands for is a waste of time. What these students fail to see is that as long as their apathy continues, the Senate will continue along its relatively innocuous path.

On to lighter things . . . I would like to take this opportunity to spike two rumors concerning the music school which have been circulated at RU. Dean Creanza has definitely NOT offered a scholarship to the Beatles. Furthermore, there is absolutely no truth in the statement that Chicago Musical College and the Olde Town School of Folk Music are considering a merger. Just thought I'd put your minds at ease.

Gad! Another engagement! Sheila Solar and Alan Hendler. Congratulations are in order, so you've got 'em.

Marnee Randall of the Student Activities Offices has asked me to broadcast her call for entertainers for the Senior Class Party, March 14. Any budding performers ("folk" or otherwise) are asked to contact Marnee in care of the Office. Here's a chance for talented RU students to perform for their friends. Lucky people!

My faithful readers may remember the not-too-complimentary article I wrote on the International Relations Club last semester. Well, a great change hath been wrought. I had the good fortune to attend a special meeting of this club last week, and I would like to take this opportunity to "turn you on."

The meetings of this organization are dedicated to the forgotten art of conversation (dealing mainly with world problems). I strongly urge all students to check the weekly RU calendar and make the International Relations Club meetings a "must" on their own agendas.

Well, that's all from the halls and hollows. Keep me hip on the haps by aiming a note at my mailbox in the Torch office, and I'll keep you happy by misspelling your name. Thanx.

## Lady Rama Rau is honored for Indian women's reforms

by Fran Peshkin

Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, wife of the former Indian Ambassador to the United States and England, Sir Benegal Rau, was honored at a reception given by the RU Women's Scholarship Assn. Thursday in the Sullivan Room.

Lady Rama Rau, chairman of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, came to the US to speak at the Foreign Relations Council. Called the Jane Addams of India, she has worked for more than 30 years to liberate India's women from the confinements imposed upon them by age-old traditions.

Thus, the Indian Conference of Women for Educational Reform was organized in 1926. "This group expanded to include social reforms

the nationalist movement for the independence of India, he felt that women should be as much a part of the movement as men. Between 1930 and 1940 thousands of women came out of their homes to join him in achieving his goal.

In 1947 India finally achieved complete independence from Great Britain. With their new freedom, Indian women came to feel that they were in a position to play a bigger part in the affairs of state, Lady Rama Rau said. Qualified women were given every opportunity to do so, she added.

Lady Rama Rau stated that "there is a great deal of work in India still to be done. 'All India' plays a great role in the continuation of this work," she added.



LADY RAMA RAU

and has done a great deal of work to further the position of women in India," she said.

When Mahatma Gandhi began

## Drake TV talk on Africa covers Nkrumah, violence, enlightenment

Dr. St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology and director of African affairs at Roosevelt, presented a commentary on the problems of the newly independent African nations on Channel 11's "Fact of the Matter" last Monday.

Africa out of the dark

Dr. Drake, who taught for some time at the University of Ghana and recently returned from an African tour, said the "honeymoon period" for the new nations is over: no longer false truths, but political and economic realities will henceforth form the basis of these people's beliefs.

Dr. Drake cited four main causes of the recent outbursts of violence in Africa: social conflicts between various tribes (as distinguished from racial conflicts); military revolts by officers and enlisted men;

boundary disputes; and internal ideological rifts.

Nkrumah in the spotlight

Dr. Drake said recent events in Ghana should be viewed in their proper perspective. He said Kwame Nkrumah is probably the most frank of the leaders in the world today, having stated in his widely distributed autobiography that he is a Marxist, and that he would probably take measures of a totalitarian nature to enable the proper development of Ghana.

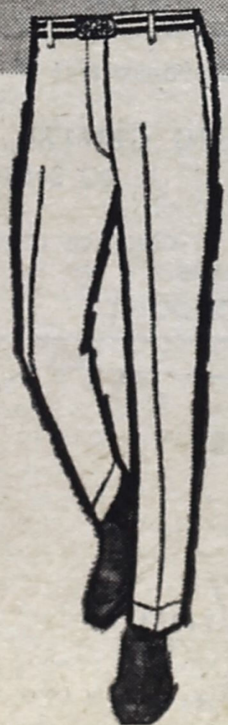
The US and Britain knew of these statements, said Dr. Drake, and did not hesitate to support Nkrumah in spite of them.

After four attempts on his life, Nkrumah is somewhat fearful, and wants to bring some of his ideas to fruition quickly lest he not live to see them in practice. What he says, he does; and what he does should not surprise anyone.

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- Students and faculty should have an official hand in the management of the new University bookstore.
- A student-faculty court system should be set up to mediate disputes involving students, faculty members, and administrators.
- There should be formal student participation in planning of the proposed union building.
- A concentrated effort should be made to obtain more property for expansion of the University.
- The Auditorium Theatre should be put to immediate academic use.

## Editorials

## Fast for Freedom

Many people today look at the problems of our society, find them overwhelming, and then settle back into apathy resting on the rationalization, "Well, what can I, one individual, do about something so big?" Unfortunately, this apathy has come to be characteristic of much of the Roosevelt student body.

This week, Roosevelt students will not have this weak excuse if they choose not to act. For this week every student here will have the opportunity to do something important in the battle for human rights and dignity.

Schools all over the country are participating in a "Fast For Freedom" Wednesday. In cooperation with the US National Student Association, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, and the Teamsters Union, the money collected by this project will bring food to the families of unemployed southern Negroes.

At campus schools students are giving

up a single meal Wednesday, and the refunds from their meal tickets are going to this project. Since this method cannot be used at Roosevelt, the Torch will make its office available throughout the week to receive contributions.

We realize that this method asks of our students that they make the added effort of coming to room 484 to make their contributions; however, we don't feel this is asking too much. Rarely do all of us get the opportunity to contribute so directly to such an important struggle. We are confident that the student body of a school dedicated to the principles upon which this struggle is based will gladly seize this opportunity.

So we ask you, our fellow students, as well as the faculty, administration, and all members of the Roosevelt community, to join with the schools and organizations throughout the country in this "Fast For Freedom."

## Letters to the Editor

### Cox 'Red-baiter'; fears ideas: YSA

To the Editor:

One might wonder if the vetoes and abstentions of Roosevelt's Student Senators on the YSA literature sales are indicative of agreement with Mr. Tom Cox's "Torch" statement.

However, after talking to several of the senators, I do not believe that anyone in a responsible position could possibly allow himself to be in agreement with a statement like Mr. Cox's, which is totally absurd and reflects Mr. Cox's complete ignorance of the nature, views, and functionings of the YSA.

I REALIZE that an election is near, and this cheap theatrical display of "Red-baiting" seems to be Mr. Cox's way of gaining publicity and support from various emotionally unstable segments of the student body.

REALLY, MR. COX should come to YSA literature sales so that his future statements concerning the YSA will show some degree of intellectual awakening and some trace of factual knowledge. This is assuming, of course, that he would have the strength of character to discuss our views openly among the student body and to read our literature with honesty and integrity.

WHY IS MR. COX afraid of the YSA? Why does he fear our selling of literature? Is he afraid someone may change his mind on certain issues?

BRIAN ROLFE  
Chairman, YSA

### Cox attacks attackers

To the Editor:

There seems to be considerable controversy arising from certain items appearing in the February 17th Torch. I would like to clarify the issue and my point of view.

FIRST OF ALL, the item ap-

peared in attacking me. Maybe the writer intended it to be satirical but I find this insulting. The item is a bit "sensationalistic" and without basis.

SECONDLY, many people tend to get the idea that I am against the existence of the YSA, from reading the article on page 3. That is not true. What I am opposed to is, "attacks on the institutional image of Roosevelt University."

THE REAL ISSUE is, whether to build and preserve the image of Roosevelt University, or to let it lose its position in the community. The YSA's perennial literature sales (which feature pro-Castro, Marxist type books and pamphlets, etc.) lead many people to believe that the entire school is of the same beliefs. I do not believe that the majority of the students want this University identified with their "unique" viewpoints.

FURTHERMORE, I question whether these "literature" sales are really sales at all. I doubt that they have ever sold anything more than a very small amount of books and pamphlets, but I do know that they have negatively contributed to the reputation of Roosevelt University.

THOMAS R. COX,  
Treasurer, Student Senate

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IN THESE TWO slogans we see a reflection of the struggle



## More Letters

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It is obvious who the victors will ultimately be; for it is so much easier to act irrationally than to take the trouble to look into a situation and to think things out, and so many of us so dearly love the path of least resistance that hope for a rise in the level of general (and specific) consciousness is dim.

LIONEL BOTTARI

### Founder defends RU 'Psychiana'

To the Editor:

As founder and chief consultant of Roosevelt University's newest organization, the "Psychiana Society," I would like to make a few statements defending the organization against its critics.

The Psychiana Society, which is scarcely a few months old, has never maintained (necessarily) any belief in the material it studies. In this respect, the organization resembles many respected sciences. "Psychiana" is no doctrine, faith, or dogma filled with honorific dogmas like "scientific." "Psychiana" is only a body of honest and inquiring minds seeking a knowledge of lore that has undergone brutal and stupid suppression by the same "mob" that have suppressed anything out of ignorance, in any age.

THE CHIEF OPPONENTS of free thought in the "mystical arts" are usually poorly educated psychology students; philosophy students that only half-read their own material; and, of course, the "herd" that know either little or nothing at all.

Psychology students have tried to tell us our intentions are only "reaction formations to fact," and we ought not to look toward "Psychiana" for truth. Are they embarrassed by their own mystical beginnings?

PHILOSOPHY STUDENTS venture only as far as Plato, and then only half-heartedly. They don't seem to care that the subject matter of "Psychiana" is just the "other side of the coin" of philosophy itself (which, as a philosophy major, I can say).

A political science "type" recently assaulted me with "wasting my time." (I suppose I should join the other "kiddies" in "play-

Some of our school's self-styled Marxists have told us we are "unscientific." Would we be more "scientific" if we sold leaflets about "fate" called "historical materialism" and "dialectical materialism?"

A PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR recently added that if we were seeking the "self behind the self," the rights of "peyote cults" would be useless.

The Psychiana Society has learned through this antagonism that the 20th century mind is virtually the same mind as that of the Dark Ages, with only slight differences in environment. The Dark Ages have really never ended. People hold the same prejudices, and are just as close-minded as ever. Just as they used to laugh at the word "science" (which perhaps they still ought to!), today they laugh at "mysticism," "occult," and "spiritual." People are just as timid and unthinking as ever, venturing nothing that challenges the security of their world of appearances.

I AM DISGUSTED BY those that hide behind the veil of "science" and fail to realize what a thin veil it is. If the critics of "Psychiana" would like to hear some really entertaining tales of "devils" and "black magic," they would do better to buy a pamphlet from the second-floor Marxists; listen to a psychology lecture on "psychic determinism"; and then settle down for a little conversation with their fellow students. The year might as well be 1200 AD.

JOSEF LABANOWSKI

## Roosevelt Torch

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- Students and faculty should have an official hand in the management of the new University bookstore.
- A student-faculty court system should be set up to mediate disputes involving students, faculty members, and administrators.
- There should be formal student participation in planning of the proposed union building.
- A concentrated effort should be made to obtain more property for expansion of the University.
- The Auditorium Theatre should be put to immediate academic use.

## Editorials

# Fast for Freedom

Many people today look at the problems of our society, find them overwhelming, and then settle back into apathy resting on the rationalization, "Well, what can I, one individual, do about something so big?" Unfortunately, this apathy has come to be characteristic of much of the Roosevelt student body.

This week, Roosevelt students will not have this weak excuse if they choose not to act. For this week every student here will have the opportunity to do something important in the battle for human rights and dignity.

Schools all over the country are participating in a "Fast For Freedom" Wednesday. In cooperation with the US National Student Association, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, and the Teamsters Union, the money collected by this project will bring food to the families of unemployed southern Negroes.

At campus schools students are giving

up a single meal Wednesday, and the refunds from their meal tickets are going to this project. Since this method cannot be used at Roosevelt, the Torch will make its office available throughout the week to receive contributions.

We realize that this method asks of our students that they make the added effort of coming to room 484 to make their contributions; however, we don't feel this is asking too much. Rarely do all of us get the opportunity to contribute so directly to such an important struggle. We are confident that the student body of a school dedicated to the principles upon which this struggle is based will gladly seize this opportunity.

So we ask you, our fellow students, as well as the faculty, administration, and all members of the Roosevelt community, to join with the schools and organizations throughout the country in this "Fast For Freedom."



## More Letters

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## Cox 'Red-baiter'; fears ideas: YSA

To the Editor:

One might wonder if the vetoes and abstentions of Roosevelt's Student Senators on the YSA literature sales are indicative of agreement with Mr. Tom Cox's "Torch" statement.

However, after talking to several of the senators, I do not believe that anyone in a responsible position could possibly allow himself to be in agreement with a statement like Mr. Cox's, which is totally absurd and reflects Mr. Cox's complete ignorance of the nature, views, and functionings of the YSA.

I REALIZE that an election is near, and this cheap theatrical display of "Red-baiting" seems to be Mr. Cox's way of gaining publicity and support from various emotionally unstable segments of the student body.

REALLY, MR. COX should come to YSA literature sales so that his future statements concerning the YSA will show some degree of intellectual awakening and some trace of factual knowledge. This is assuming, of course, that he would have the strength of character to discuss our views openly among the student body and to read our literature with honesty and integrity.

WHY IS MR. COX afraid of the YSA? Why does he fear our selling of literature? Is he afraid someone may change his mind on certain issues?

BRIAN ROLFE  
Chairman, YSA

## Cox attacks attackers

To the Editor:

There seems to be considerable controversy arising from certain items appearing in the February 17th Torch. I would like to clarify the issue and my point of view.

FIRST OF ALL, the item appearing on the masthead seems to be the work of someone in-

terested in attacking me. Maybe the writer intended it to be satirical but I find this insulting. The item is a bit "sensationalistic" and without basis.

SECONDLY, many people tend to get the idea that I am against the existence of the YSA, from reading the article on page 3. That is not true. What I am opposed to is, "attacks on the institutional image of Roosevelt University."

THE REAL ISSUE is, whether to build and preserve the image of Roosevelt University, or to let it lose its position in the community. The YSA's perennial literature sales (which feature pro-Castro, Marxist type books and pamphlets, etc.) lead many people to believe that the entire school is of the same beliefs. I do not believe that the majority of the students want this University identified with their "unique" viewpoints.

FURTHERMORE, I question whether these "literature" sales are really sales at all. I doubt that they have ever sold anything more than a very small amount of books and pamphlets, but I do know that they have negatively contributed to the reputation of Roosevelt University.

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Its class orientation is obvious; and equally obvious is the

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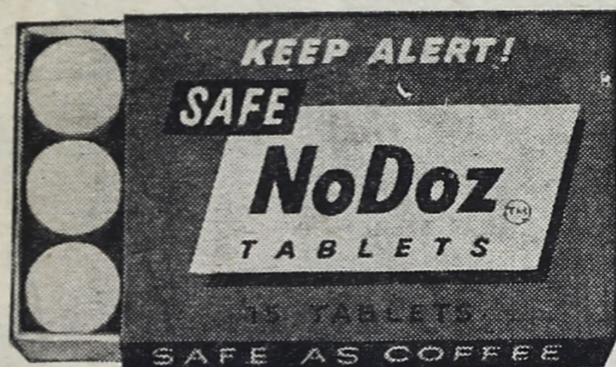
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# 'US Communist Party growing planning 64 campaign tactics

by Judi Halprin

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Hall feels that this resurgence of interest among students is due to the changing climate in this country. "Some unaffiliated youth have become convinced by the conditions in the US of the need for socialism," he said. The party is interested, Hall said, in a non-partisan youth organization with the healthy platform of discussing American socialism.

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The running of Communist candidates is specifically outlawed in 38 states and the others have laws that make it very difficult. Hall feels it is one of the defects of our democracy that minority parties can't run candidates for office.

"The last time we tried something like this," stated Hall, "the FBI and the press harassed the people who signed our petitions, published their names so that they lost their jobs, and made political action very difficult for them." Hall said many of these people were visited by the FBI and received threats from them.

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### Lieber addresses

#### Spectroscopy group

Professor Eugene Lieber, chairman of the chemistry department, addressed the Chicago chapter of the Society of Applied Spectroscopy Feb. 10.

A recent work by Dr. Lieber and his co-workers was reviewed, and its consequences to an understanding of the chemistry of the azido group was discussed.

### Israeli official to address SZO

Avraham Brichta, assistant to the Consul-General of Israel, will address the Student Zionist Organization on "Recent Develop-

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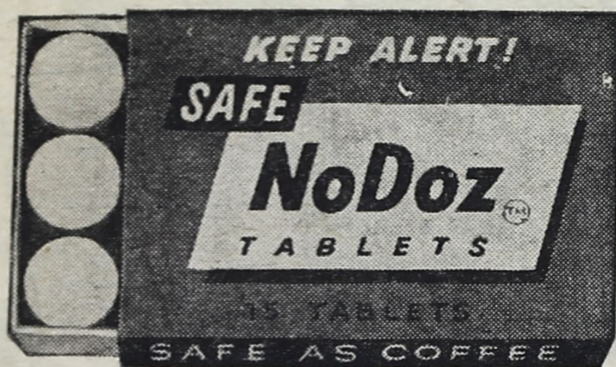
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# Conant hits NCATE teacher accreditation system

by Steve Bookshester

The best-known critic of the educational status quo in America called Wednesday for the abolition of the organization that now accredits this nation's teacher training programs.

Dr. James B. Conant—educator, author, and President Emeritus of Harvard University—asked for an end to the controversial National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE).

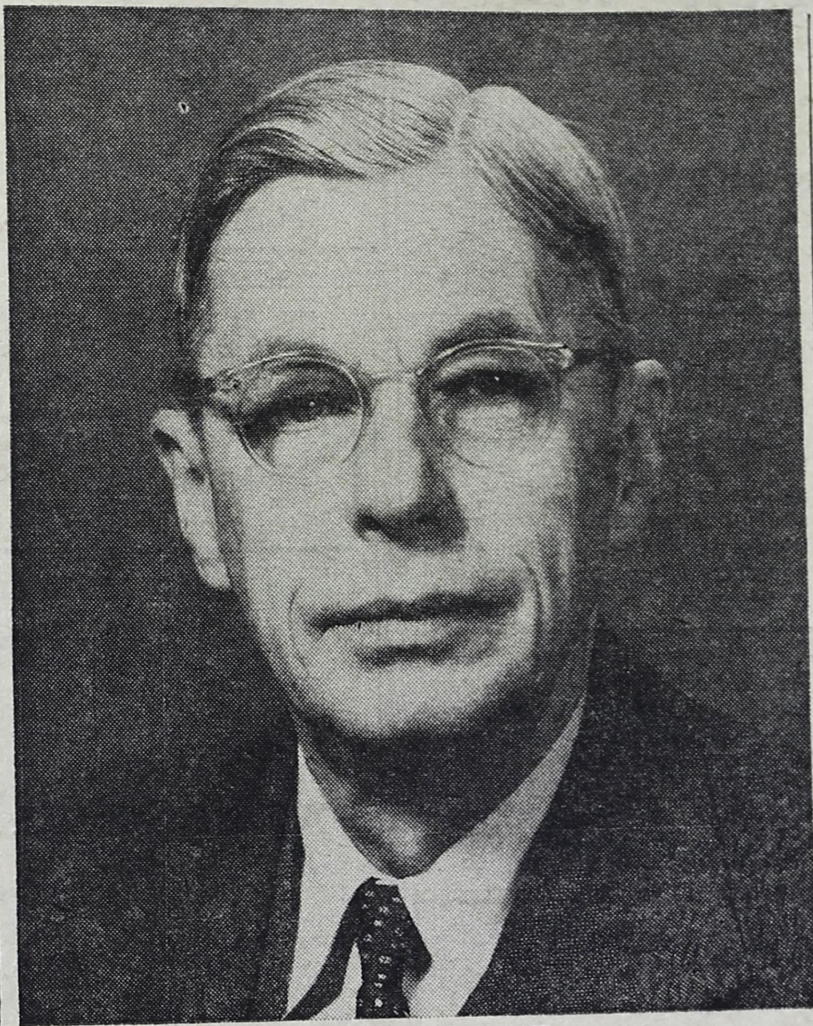
Speaking at the 16th annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), Conant said he would substitute for NCATE a plan of state board accreditation based on the investigation of practice teaching programs.

## Administration eclipses ability

He said that NCATE staff members base accreditation procedures not on the preparedness of students to teach, but on "the administrative organization of teacher education institutions."

"I am convinced," said Conant of NCATE, "that its accrediting functions should be renounced. To put it bluntly, I would recommend to any faculty group or college president who asked me that the institutions in question refuse to receive an NCATE visiting team."

Conant stated that he could not accept "a commission chosen largely by organizations associated with the National Education Association (NEA) . . . advised by a team made up largely of professors of education who visited the cam-



JAMES B. CONANT

pus for two days . . ." as a valid accrediting body. "I do not believe that the representatives of any single discipline should have such

power in determining who should be certified," he said.

## AACTE, NEA in control

AACTE and its parent organization, NEA, hold a sizeable majority of NCATE board members. AACTE has seven, while NEA has six of the 19 members.

Even if the NCATE board membership were to be revised, Conant sees no chance that the accreditation process would "insure that the individuals prepared on a particular campus were qualified."

"I would not be willing to certify many of the graduates of certain institutions which have received some form of NCATE accreditation," Conant said.

He stated that "though some (NCATE-certified institutions) are excellent, others are of such a quality that a state department

must either be uninformed or irresponsible to recommend the automatic certification of all their graduates."

Many state education departments are now basing teacher certification on NCATE accreditation of training institutions.

## Proficiency should tell

The plan advocated by Conant as a substitute for NCATE is based on the philosophy that the state possesses the ultimate power to regulate the public schools and

the public school cooperating teacher."

He noted that "neither I nor my colleagues during our visits to many institutions found the college or university persons in charge to be exactly what I had in mind."

Conant advocates the appointment of "clinical professors in education" with backgrounds of outstanding accomplishment in actual teaching situations.

He charged he had "rarely visited an institution in which an experienced teacher of a secondary school subject . . . was responsible for the practice teaching unless the person had given up teaching and had no intention of returning."

He said that, in his opinion, "practice teaching will continue to fall far short of its potentialities until the successful school teachers are given the highest status in the faculty and held responsible for the organization and carrying out of practice teaching."

Prof. George H. Ivins, chairman of the RU education department, made the following comment on Dr. Conant's speech:

"The principal interest of teacher education at Roosevelt University is the preparation of qualified teachers. This can be accomplished without identifying with any accrediting agency. Dr. Conant's statements are of great interest to us, but we would not necessarily agree with his conclusions."

to determine the conditions of teacher employment.

Under Conant's plan, which he designates "the restricted state program approach" to teacher certification, state boards would accredit schools and certify teachers on the basis of the proficiency shown by student teachers in their practice experience, and by the quality of instruction given the college student during that practice teaching period.

"Obviously," Conant stated, "the effectiveness of the 'restricted state program approach' depends largely on the quality of the university professor assigned to supervise the practice teacher and evaluate his work. . . . It also depends on the public school situation in which the practice teaching is being done, and on the quality of

## Educators blast Conant

by Dave Prosten

Collegiate Press Service

Two university educators met at an American Assn. of Colleges for Teacher Education meeting Thursday to discuss, and to criticize, James B. Conant's book "The Education of American Teachers."

Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, and Dr. Francis Chase, dean of the University of Chicago school of education, attacked Conant's book on various grounds, one saying Conant "left unsaid" too many points to make the work creditable.

Speaking at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chase stated that Conant has "serious shortcomings" in the book, and that the author is more worried about calming the accreditation controversy than the formulation of new concepts.

In "The Education of American Teachers," Conant deals with several points which, if followed, the author stated, would improve teacher education. Chase and Taylor, however, found many discrepancies in the points listed, and also showed dissatisfaction with the exclusion of many important areas in the field of teacher education.

Chase showed further displeasure with Conant's book by stating that the author is excluding "teachers with inquiring minds." Chase added that it is exactly this inquiring mind that is necessary today.

Although Chase said he could "go along" with most of the recommendations set forth in the book, the "failure to address himself to the teacher's functions" was a "serious shortcoming." He said the functions of the teacher have been

the same for thousands of years—including those of a decision maker and "humanizer."

The University of Chicago dean stressed that people today need a "broad education, as well as enough specialization."

Taylor, who became president of Sarah Lawrence College when he was 30 years old, stated the importance of the creative arts and suggested, to the delight of the audience, that "science, math and engineering could be added as electives."

The one-time philosophy instruc-



FRANCIS CHASE

tor at the University of Wisconsin said that the purpose of education is to "make people sensitive to their own conditions, and the world's." Taylor asserted that it is this awareness, not grades, exams or the like, which is essential for people of today.

"One must not . . . move through a standardized academic program," added Taylor. He expressed distaste for such standardization by stating, "there is no faster way to academic disaster than to study under an academic philosopher."

## Study in Guadalajara, Mexico

The Guadalajara Summer School, a fully accredited University of Arizona program, conducted in cooperation with professors from Stanford University, University of California, and Guadalajara, will offer June 29 to August 8, art, folklore, geography, history, language and literature courses. Tuition, board and room is \$265. Write Prof. Juan B. Rael, P.O. Box 7227, Stanford, Calif.



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Sec. 3—6:20 to 8:00 p.m.

Wednesdays, Feb. 19 thru May 6, 1964

Sec. 4—8:10 to 9:50 p.m.

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# to form Malaysian student union

Second of a series

by Jeff Greenfield

Collegiate Press Service Special

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia—Racial tensions in the newly-born federation of Malaysia have blocked attempts to form an all-Malaysian student union.

The new country, formed in September, 1963, includes the federation of Malaya, Singapore (a self-governing entity), and the ex-British colonies of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo). The federation includes Malays and Chinese, with an English educational and political system.

The Chinese, particularly in Singapore where they form a numerical majority, have strong ties to their homeland. While of a cultural, rather than political nature, these ties reflect their support of the Chinese government in power.

In today's world, this means that pro-Communist sentiment in Singapore is strong — so strong, in fact, that in 1961 the self-governing territory almost voted a Communist government into power.

## Preserve tradition

The Chinese are fiercely determined to preserve their cultural identity; consequently, many Chinese students attend schools patterned after the Chinese system, in contrast to the more general British-system schools.

One Singapore school—Nanyang University — is the point at which all these factors have joined to form the dilemma facing student leadership. Nanyang is a political hotspot. Its students were among the most vocal supporters of the pro-Peking "bharisan socialiste" (socialist front), and the school has been branded a "hotbed of leftism" by most Singapore and Malaysian government officials, including Tengku Abdul Rahman, the federation's prime minister.

When the federation was formed, the central government in Kuala Lumpur cracked down on Singapore's Nanyang. Most of the student council leaders were jailed, and the school has not received official accreditation — since the Malaysian government demands an ethnically integrated program, while Nanyang stands by the Chinese pattern of education.

## Federation stopped

Nanyang is part of a Singapore union of students. The Malayan union, which wants to federate with the Singapore union, cannot do so — because to federate would

mean to include Nanyang as part of the all-Malaysian union, and the government of Malaysia will not permit such a union.

In sum, the Malaysian government's policy against narrow ethnic education has stymied the efforts at student merger because just such an ethnic school is part of Singapore's student union.

The Nanyang case is not the only example of friction between students and the central government. The University of Singapore, a British-style school, has recently taken issue with the government's "short-listing" policy, under which students are screened for political reliability. After the vice-chancellor resigned in protest over the government's stand, the students staged a one-day boycott of classes.

## All quiet at capital

Such dissent is not found at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur (the federation capital); as the government seat, it affords far less freedom to stray from the

path of orthodoxy. Politics are not much in evidence in Kuala Lumpur student life.

For the present, the major problem in student politics is the inability to bring an all-Malaysian student union. Until Nanyang settles its differences with the central government, such a merger is highly unlikely.

(Jeff Greenfield, the editor of the Wisconsin Daily Cardinal, has just completed a five-week trip to Southeast Asia sponsored by the United States National Student Association and the Institute of International Education under a grant from the US Department of State.)

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## Sports

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